

of the Banks.—If this were not the true feeling again to smuggle a federalist into the chair of bottom, why did they vote during the late session of Congress against the *special deposit* to solve Governor. The Eastern Republicane, the organ of the that system and the late deposit system—was two minor Opposition factions, last Tuesday—that in the one case the money could be contained a call upon its *Democratic Republic*—loaned out to the customers of the banks, and in the other, not? Nothing will satisfy them but the use, for their own peculiar and exclusive benefit, of the taxes which the people pay together, to put up a third candidate for Governor for the support of government. The farmer, or, to carry out the separate organization as to the mechanic, and day-laborer pay as much, if not more (vastly more in proportion to men and Representatives, to confer with one another) than those who look to bank facilities as, or as to the best mode of opposing the National aid in the pursuit of business. Yet a limited Administration, the election of John Fair-class of the community, stock-holders and customers of the banks—claim it as a right to generally compel the whole people to pay taxes to be used by them until appropriated by law. What portion of this benefit does the farmer, merchant, and laborer obtain? None. It all goes to the banks and the customers of the Banks. Now, we ask, will the great mass of the people be satisfied with the relapsing fraud of such an unjust and unequal system whose whole tendency is to benefit the few at the expense of the many? What points in relation to this great measure was effected at the late session of Congress are thus stated by the Gloder.

1. The Committee on Finance of the Senate have been sustained by Congress to the letter in their report upon Mr. Webster's resolution of inquiry. In that report the committee resist the establishment of the bank deposit system of 1836, defend the policy of the gradual exclusion from circulation of bank notes of denominations below five dollars, and recommend the modification of the deposit law of 1836 which is made by the passage of Mr. Wright's bill.

2. The attempts of Mr. Webster and the bank party in that Senate to revive the deposit law of 1836 were wholly defeated.

3. The same attempts by his man Curtis in the House were equally successful.

4. The House of Representatives has declared, by a solemn vote, that the money of the people ought not to, and shall not so far as the action of that House is concerned, be again surrendered to the banks, to be made the foundation for bank loan. In other words, the House of Representatives has voted that a separation, so far, ought to, and shall exist between the public Treasury and the banks.

5. The Senate has, upon this and all other occasions, when the question has been presented to it since the suspension of specific payments by the banks in May, 1837, made the same declaration.

6. These expressions of the Representatives of the people in the two Houses of Congress prove, what we have constantly asserted to be true, that the people of the country demand a separation between Bank and State, at least so far as that the public money shall be in no way connected with the business of banking.

7. They further show that the reason why no law has been passed, or will be, passed, during the present session of Congress, to provide for the present session of Congress, to provide for the safe-keeping and management of the public money, in substantial conformity with the repeated recommendation of the President, is not because there is not a majority of the members of both Houses favorable to the *separation*, but because there are differences of opinion among the friends of the principle as to the proper details of a bill.

8. They further prove that the great object of the Republicans is the *safety* of the public money, and its convenient disposition with reference to the public wants and public interest, and that experience has taught them that to surrender it to the uses of banking is destructive of all these objects.

9. The vote of the House against Mr. Curtis's amendment, after the Republican members had so modified it as to deny the use, but not the keeping of the money in the banks, conclusively proves that the sole object of the Bank and Federal party is to give the money of the people to the banks to be used and banked upon, regardless of the safety of the money, the wants of the public Treasury, or the rights of the public creditors.

Such is the issue fairly made up between the two great parties in Congress and in the country. Can there be any doubt upon which side Republicans will be found.

GREAT TROUBLE AND ALARM IN THE FEDERAL CAMP. Mr. Fairfield's nomination has carried dismay into the ranks of the opposition. Our federal opponents not daring to risk the issue of the Gubernatorial election between Mr. Fairfield and Mr. Kent, have concluded to give the latter gentleman a voice, and carry on the canvass by fiddling upon two strings. It is well known to the public that there are two branches to the opposition party, or more properly three at this moment, viz.—the main division, consisting of the federal members of the Legislature and the federal member of Congress. All others were forbidden to participate in the *honor* which was so arrogantly claimed as the exclusive property of a few party leaders, who, after striving hard to get up a party excitement upon a question about which there were no party differences, seek to screen themselves from public indignation, by accusing others of attempting to do the very thing that the federal leaders have been ACTUALLY GUilty. This is crying *stop* *shut* with a vengeance. However, the course of the Advertiser is perfectly *in character* with the conduct of a party which never regards the means used to sustain itself, if the end can only be attained, no matter how desperate the means.

We should be pleased to know, how the Advertiser can make it appear that when such an issue is agreed upon, the *better for us*? The Advertiser and its allies have tried this issue once, and it has proved *rather, the worse for us*. Let them beware how they tamper with the subject for the future.—Saco Democrat.

COMMODORE PORTER and family arrived from Constantinople at Boston on the 17th inst.

A New Cry.—The Tory-Whigs are never at a loss for new expedients when old ones become stale and unprofitable. Hence, the tenacity with which they adhere to the maxim of J. Q. Adams.

For if we cannot alter things

By George we'll change their names sir.

Once the cry, of *office holders*, was the war-cry the rallying-shout of the party, and the interference of office holders in elections, was denounced as an act of *treason*. But the tables have turned. The open, palpable and undisguised interference of Gov. Kent's train band of newly appointed office holders, and their desperate efforts to perpetuate the federal ascendancy in this State—have induced leaders to change their notes, and, instead of the old shouting about *office holders*, we have the new cry of *ex-OFFICE HOLDERS*! Upon the heads of the individuals, the *seven vials* of the double distilled wrath of Tory Whiggery will be poured out in copious effusions. *Office holders*—especially Gov. Kent's—are regarded with considerable complacency. They are permitted to participate in tory whig conventions, and make speeches without molestation. But an *ex-office holder* is looked upon with the same degree of horror with which the same party, in the days of their simplicity, used to regard the dear office holders, whom they have taken to their embraces. Such is the *accommodating* nature of tory whiggery—denouncing today the same class of men whom they honored yesterday—and changing their principles as easily and readily as they change their name.

Saco Democrat.

A A vote was taken upon the use of the public money by the Banks, in the House of Representatives just previous to the adjournment which served to dishearten the federalists, and infuse new spirits into the Democratic ranks.

When Mr. Curtis' bill was under discussion, respecting the disposition of the public money, Mr. Purvis, of this State, moved to amend the bill "so that nothing contained in the act shall be construed so as to authorize the use of the public money for BANKING PURPOSES." The question was put, and the result was, yeas 101, nays 101. The speaker voted in the affirmative, and the amendment was adopted. Twenty-five members were absent, who were known to be favorable to the principles of the amendment, so that if the House had been full there would have been a DECIDED MAJORITY in favor of the *divorce of bank and State*, a principle for which the Democratic party and the Administration are earnestly contending, although there may be some difference of opinion with regard to the best means by which this is to be effected.

This decided expression of the opinion of the House upon a subject of such vital interest to the country, must be extremely gratifying to the democratic party, while it will serve to convince our opponents that the principle for which we are contending will be preserved in and maintained until it becomes the settled policy of the government.—Saco Democrat.

Silver Change.—An important bill to increase the quantity of silver change has passed the Senate; it is a bill to authorize the branch mints in Georgia and North Carolina to coin silver change of the denominations of twenty five cents, ten cents, and five cents. These branches were intended to coin gold only, but it is found that the same machinery which will strike half eagles and quarter eagles will also strike the smaller pieces of silver, and that no additional expense will be incurred by this extension. It is a measure of great moment to increase the quantity of silver change in the country. It is necessary to the convenience of the people, and to the suppression of shin-plasters, and will prevent future pretenses for shin-plasters, as small silver is never exported.

Globe.

Era of GOOD FEELING.—Gov. Marcy, the members of the New York Senate, the Mayor of the city of New York, the Recorder and both boards of the Common Council partook of a sumptuous dinner on Senate Island last Wednesday. The New Era says that Whigs toasted Democrats and Democrats toasted Whigs—that party politics being altogether excluded, the assembly of legislators, magistrates, and distinguished citizens presented a gratifying scene of social cordiality and enjoyment, and when the steamboat left the wharf the Governor was greeted with reiterated cheers. This is right. There is a time for all things. He who refuses to cultivate good social feeling with his neighbor because he may differ from him in opinion about religion or politics, is a small animal.

The Whigs say that Faneuil Hall will not be large enough for the Webster dinner, and propose going upon the Common. The Committee will decide the question to-day. N. B. In reply to numerous enquiries from different members of the Committee we say, once for all, that we cannot attend the dinner—we suppose that Mr. Webster will be greatly disappointed, but "previous engagements" will positively prevent us from taking a lunch with him on the 24th. The committee will please to accept our thanks for the very polite manner in which their invitation was communicated, and offer to the company, on our behalf, this sentiment:

The MECHANICS OF BOSTON.—They know too well how to use tools to be made tools of.

—Boston Statesman.

The N. Y. Sun thinks it isn't polite for a lady to knock a gentleman down. Shouldn't a gentleman bow before the ladies?

BE IT REMEMBERED

By every Mechanic and Laboring Man

That the Federalists are in favor of making bank paper the acknowledged currency of the country.

That they want to force the Government to

take the notes of every bank in the United States, when there is scarcely a bank note in the country that will pass current one hundred miles from the place where issued.

That they want to force the Bank of Eng-

land to produce distress.

That they have determined to make the peo-

ple suffer, because they are Democrats, and

because they support democratic men.

That they have declared "Free suffrage to

be a curse to any people."

That they refused to grant aid to the Gov-

ernment, at the time of extreme emergency.

And that they have boldly declared "the

single end and aim of the Federal party is to

get into power."

Let the people remember these things.—

Keep them continually before you. They con-

tain sentiments that should never be tolerated

in a republican government.

Trenton Emporium.

Correspondence of the Boston Morning Post,

PITTSFIELD, July 17, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR—The citizens of this town and vicinity, have just witnessed one of the most terrible disasters that ever befel them. In the dead hour of night, when the entire population were fast asleep, and a perfect stillness pervaded the whole neighborhood, everybody was in-

stantaneously aroused by one of the most terrible and terrific noises that ever fell upon the human ear. Men, women and children started from the beds, and in a state of nakedness ran into the streets, shrieking and screaming in the most frightful manner. Night was truly hid-

ous. On seeking for the cause of this great alarm, it was ascertained that the powder mag-

azine situated in the burial place in the centre of the village had blown up, and scattered desolation throughout its vicinity. The magazine contained nearly a thousand pounds of powder,

and had been fired by some daring and desper-

ate "Scoundrels prowling at the midnight hour."

It would be almost impossible for me to detail the injuries that the property surrounding the spot has sustained. All the buildings within a hundred rods were more or less injured—roofs broken in—walls started several inches—out-

houses prostrated—and the glass shaken from the windows, not only of the dwelling houses,

hotels and stores, but of the churches and other

public institutions. Incredibly as it may seem,

it is nevertheless true, that immense pieces of

rock weighing from three to four hundred pounds

were lifted by the explosion and sent off a dis-

tance of ten or fifteen rods. The printing of-

ice of the Sun was very much injured, as also

the Museum which is said to have contained

the rarest collection of curiosities in the country.

You cannot imagine the consternation that prevailed here through that fatal night—and it would be useless for me to attempt a description of the half-hour that followed the moment of explosion. Of the report you may be able to judge from fact, that it was distinctly heard for fifteen miles, and was supposed to be an earthquake. The place looks gloomy.

The damage has been estimated at a sum not less than five or six thousand dollars, which I think is far below the mark.

It is most singular that amid all this wreck and ruin, not one life was lost. Had it occurred in the day-time, hundreds would probably have fallen.

There was an examination of some boys yes-
terday, suspected of the incendiarism, but I believe nothing positive was proved. Every effort is being made to bring the scoundrels who caused this terrific disaster to the throne of justice. Yours, in haste. J. J.

ROBBERS.

To the Hon. County Commissioners next to be held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June inst. 1833.

EMBULLY represent to your petitioners, that the Road, a part of which was laid out by your Honorable body in or about the year 1833 and a part of it by the Court of Sessions in 1839, usually called the Lombard Road, leading from North line of No. 5, 1st Range near the East shore of Magalloway river through No. 5, 1st Range, Letter B, and C Surplus, and Andover North Surplus, to Andover corner, is not of common convenience and necessity—that part of the road leading through No. 5 in the 1st Range being the only portion of the whole road which public necessity requires—and the remaining portion above described ought in the opinion of your petitioners, to be discontinued, that such action arises not from any alteration in the Pile, but from the state of body, they should, therefore, be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an essential assistant of nature, leaving the same kind of action on the human body that sickness and hurricane leave upon the air, or float the tides leave upon the ocean; What so judicious as the copying of them? We see, that when the road becomes perfect, it will make good enough to be of any service—that if opened it could be made good and kept in repair only by repeated and oppressive taxes upon the proprietors, and would not in the winter season be kept open and could not possibly be made fit for use in summer for many years, that the better road for the Magalloway people, the road now made through Errol and Letter B, which connects with the road from North line of No. 5, and can be opened to Bethel, and that this road can be made good only by giving it all the travel, and a passage by a horse boat is about to be established over the lake—That the proprietors of most of the land over which the Lombard Road passes paid a heavy tax during the year 1835 for the road through B, above mentioned, and will have to let the land be sacrificed for the taxes if such heavy sums of money are required from them in quick succession in times of pecuniary distress—Your petitioners therefore most earnestly solicit that that part of the said Lombard Road between said Number 5, and Andover corner, may be discontinued, and as in duty bound wever pray,

ATTEST—HENRY E. FRENTISS, & 39 others.

Letter B, June 1, 1833.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Jonathan Virgin's tavern in Andover on Thursday the 20th day of September next at 9 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition, and of this Order of Notice to be served on the clerks of said towns of Outsfield and Norway, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, and Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
Copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the county of Oxford.

THE undersigned inhabitants of an incorporated place, called Fryeburg Academy Grant, in said county, do represent, that on that part of said Grant adjoining to the town of Bethel, there are now residing thirteen families, consisting of fifty five souls, and numbering forty scholars—that they labor under the many and serious difficulties and inconveniences incident to settlements without a legal organization, among which may be numbered a lack of means for the education of youth, the repairing of roads, the support of the poor, &c. Wherefore your Petitioners pray, that after the necessary preliminary measures may have been taken, they may be organized into a plantation, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities usually belonging to other Plantations—and as in due season, ever pray.

Attest—JEREMIAH GROVER, & 12 others.
Fryeburg Academy Grant, May 19, 1838.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same to the inhabitants of said Fryeburg Academy Grant, and to all persons interested in this order of notice, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and the Eastern Argus printed at Portland, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made and posted, thirty days at least before the time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
Copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

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